

VARTANOV, G., inzh.

Installing electric wiring in rolled partitions. Na stroi. Mosk.
1 no.9:25 S '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electric wiring, Interior) (Concrete slabs)

VARTANOV, Grant Gaykazovich; DUDAROV, Inal El'bertovich; BEGLYAROV, T.T.,
redaktor; AL'TMAN, T.B., redaktor izdatel'stva.

[Work practices of specialist crews in building for the
petroleum industry] Opyt raboty kompleksnykh brigad na stroikakh
neftianoi promyshlennosti. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo
neft.i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 45 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

VARTANOV, G.L., inzh.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.M., inzh.; GREBENKIN, V.G., inzh.,
nauchnyy red.. Prinsipal uchastiye PROSHKIN, I.A.. TYULENEVA, L.M.,
red.isd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Electric installation work] Elektromontashnye raboty. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1959.
220 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Brigadir elektromonterov tresta Moselektromontash No.1 (for
Proshkin).

(Electric wiring, Interior)

VARTANOV, G.L., inzh.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.M., inzh.; VOLFYAN, G.A.,
nauchnyy red.; ZVONYKINA, L.N., red. izd-va; MIKHEYEVA, A.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Indoor electrical wiring operations] Vnutrennie elektromontazh-
nye raboty. 1zd.2., perer. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 211 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Electric wiring, Interior—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

VARTANOV, Grayr Leonovich; VERNER, Vadim Vladimirovich; SEREBRYAKOV,
Viktor Mikhaylovich; GUREVICH, B.M., nauchnyy red.; CHISLOV,
M.M., red.; SKITEVA, R.A., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[A manual for electricians and repairmen]Elektromonter-remontnik.
Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 222 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric motors--Maintenance and repair)

(Electric transformers--Maintenance and repair)

(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

VARTANOV, G...

Effective voltage in municipal power distribution network.
Trudy DNE' no.41:2-64 '62. (MIS-27:6)

1. Institut general'nogo plana goroda Mervy.

VARTANOV, Grayr Leonovich; SEREBRYAKOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich;
MAMIKONOV, Yu.G., nauchn. red.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.

[Outdoor wiring and equipment installation operations]
Naruzhnye elektromontazhnye raboty. Moskva, Stroiizdat,
1964. 209 p. (MIRA 17:5)

VARTANOV, Grayr Isenovich; VEINER, Vadim Vladimirovich; SEREBRYAKOV,
Viktor Mikhaylovich; SONOKINA, M.I., red.

[Electromechanical technician and repairman] Elektromonter-
remontnik. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 206 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

VARTANOV, I.M.

Estimating plant overhead costs in computing saving effected by
the utilization of inventions. Izobr. v SSSR. 1 no.2:39-40 Ag '56.
(MIRA 10:3)

(Inventions) (Cost, Accounting)

IBRAGIMOV, A.M.; VARTANOV, Kh.D.

For high quality in work. Vest. sviazi 24 no.11:23 N '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik Azerbaydzhanskogo respublikanskogo radiotsentra
(for Ibragimov).

VARTANOV, L.

The economic effect amounts to 205,000 rubles. Prom.Arm.
5 no.11:44-46 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Yerevanskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.
(Erivan—Electric equipment industry)

83616

S/056/60/038/005/049/050

B006/B063

24.6720

AUTHORS:

Selinov, I. P., Vartanov, N. A., Khulelidze, D. Ye.,
Blidze, Yu. A., Zaytseva, N. G., Khalkin, V. A.

TITLE:

The New Isotope Te^{115} /9

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960.
Vol. 38, No. 5, p. 1654

TEXT: A half-life of ~ 7 min was assigned to the unknown isotope Te^{115} on the basis of the systematics of the half-lives of radio-isotopes. This isotope decays into the recently discovered Sb^{115} ($T = 32$ min). The Te^{115} isotope was detected by bombarding a tin foil, enriched in Sn^{112} to 52.3% with 21-Mev α -particles on a cyclotron. The foil and the chemically separated tellurium and antimony isotopes were examined by means of an end-window counter and a single-channel scintillation gamma-spectrometer. In the tellurium fraction there was an activity, with $T = 6$ min, which was ascribed to Te^{115} produced by the reaction $\text{Sn}^{112}(\alpha, n)\text{Te}^{115}$. Sb^{115} was

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The New Isotope Te^{115}

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subjected to fractional separation in order to identify this isotope. From the decrease of activity, half-life was exactly determined to be 6.0 ± 0.5 min. The authors thank Ye. N. Khaprov and the cyclotron team for their assistance in bombarding the target. There is 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1960

Card 2/2

SELINOV, I.P.; CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; VARTANOV, N.A.

Beta and gamma-spectra of the Sb^{113} and Sb^{115} radioisotopes
and the new Sn^{113*} isomer. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.7:
848-853 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Tin--Spectra) ! (Antimony--Spectra)

VARTANOV, N.A.; RYUKHIN, Yu.A.; SELINOV, I.P.; CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; KHULELIDZE,
D.Ye.

Beta and gamma-spectra of Te^{117} . Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.1:303
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Tellurium--Spectra) (Beta rays) (Gamma rays)

S/120/62/000/003/011/048
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Vartanov, N.A., Rozman, I.M., Ryukhin, Yu.A., and
Chkuaseli, Z.D.

TITLE: Application of plastic scintillators to
 β -spectrometers

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 62-64

TEXT: It is pointed out that scintillation β -spectrometers have inferior energy resolution as compared with magnetic spectrometers. However, they may be useful in preliminary experiments. The authors have therefore investigated the possible use of polyvinyl-toluene plastic scintillators in measurements of the end-points of β -spectra. The scintillator was mounted on a high-sensitivity photomultiplier (cathode sensitivity 79 μ A/lumen). Good light collection was ensured by means of a perspex reflector. Back scattering and edge effects were avoided by collimating the β -particle beam with a copper diaphragm. The resolution for the 624 KeV line of Cs137 was found to be 12%. The end points of the β -spectra of P32, Co60, Cs137 and Tl204 were determined. The results were as follows: 1686 ± 13 KeV (P32);

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Application of plastic scintillators.. S/120/62/000/003/011/048
E032/E114

305 \pm 8 KeV (Co^{60}); 507 \pm 8 and 1165 \pm 11 KeV (Cs^{137}); and 753 \pm 10 KeV (Tl^{204}). The total conversion coefficient for the 662 KeV γ -line corresponding to the isomeric transition of $\text{Ba}^{137\text{m}}$ was found to be 0.128 ± 0.014 , which is in good agreement with published results. It is concluded that plastic scintillators may be successfully employed in β -spectrometers for studying both conversion electrons and continuous β -spectra. Further reduction of back scattering should facilitate studies of complex β -spectra and the determination of the intensity of isolated components. There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1961

Card 2/2

40101

S/048/62/026/008/014/028
B104/B102

24.6600

AUTHORS: Khulelidze, D. Ye., Chikhladze, V. L., Vartanov, N. A., and Ryukhin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Study of Te^{117} decay scheme

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1036 - 1041

TEXT: A tin preparation enriched in Sn^{114} to 57% was bombarded with 21-Mev α -particles ($\sim 2\mu\text{a}$) for about 2.5 hrs. Tellurium was separated chromatographically. The half-life of Te^{117} was determined to be 65 ± 5 min subsequent to the increase and decrease in intensity of the K conversion lines of the γ -transition with $E_\gamma = 160$ kev. The upper limit of the β^+ spectrum was determined to be $E_{\beta_1^+} = 1810 \pm 20$ kev. Possibly there is a second component with $E_{\beta_2^+} = 690 \pm 70$ kev. $I_{\beta_2^+}/I_{\beta_1^+} = 0.07 \pm 0.03$. In the Te^{117} conversion spectrum of 25 - 800 kev, two lines were detected with a half-life of 1.1 ± 0.1 hrs, respectively $E_{e^-} = 690 \pm 3$ and $E_{e^-} = 716 \pm 4$ kev. These lines are K and L conversion lines of the transition with E_γ .
Card 1/2

Study of Te^{117} decay scheme ...:

S/048/62/026/008/014/028
B104/B102

$= 720 \pm 4$ kev. $I_K/I_{\beta_1^+} = (6.2 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{-3}$. The gamma lines (Fig. 4) have a half-life of 1.1 hrs. The right-hand decay scheme (Fig. 5) is plotted from these data which is compared with that (left-hand) found by R. W. Fink et al. (Arkiv Fys., 19, 4, 323 (1961)). There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut Akademii nauk GruzSSR (Physico-technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences GSSR)

Card 2/02

L 11391-63

EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

S/120/63/000/002/036/041

51

AUTHOR: Vartanov, N. A.

TITLE: A simple method for extracting gamma-lines¹⁹ from under a peak of annihilation radiation

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2, 167-168

TEXT: The author porposes a simple method for extracting gamma-line with energy $E \approx m_0 c^2$ from under a peak of annihilation radiation obtained with a gamma-scintillation spectrometer. Application of the method is illustrated by examples using Sb^{115} and Na^{22} . There is one figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN GruzSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1962

Card 1/1

ja/ca

ACCESSION NR: AP4009108

S/0056/63/045/006/1875/1878

AUTHOR: Vartanov, N. A.

TITLE: Determination of the branching ratio of electron capture and positron decay for Sb^{115} on a scintillation γ spectrometer

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 1875-1878

TOPIC TAGS: electron capture, positron decay, electron capture probability, positron decay probability, branching ratio, antimony 115, photon annihilation energy, positron active nucleus, decay scheme, positron active isotope, absorption peak, total absorption peak, Gamma spectrometer, scintillation Gamma spectrometer

ABSTRACT: To check on the β -decay theory, a simple method is suggested for determining the electron capture and positron decay branching ratios ϵ/β^+ for the case when the spectrum of the investi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009108

gated isotope contains a γ line with energy close to the photon annihilation energy. This ratio important in the determination of the decay schemes of positron-active nuclei. The method is based on an experimental procedure described elsewhere (PTE, No. 2, 167, 1963) and special attention is paid in it to exact determination of the areas under the total absorption peaks, which are very important in the calculation of the branching ratio in question. The procedure is easy to realize in practice and does not require intensity calibration of the spectrometer. It is used to determine ϵ/β^+ for the 32-minute positron-active isotope Sb^{115} , assuming that the positron decay occurs at the 499-keV excited level of the daughter nucleus Sn^{115} . The value 1.99 obtained for this ratio is in satisfactory agreement with the theoretical value (~ 1.87). The results confirm once more that the experimentally obtained values of ϵ/β^+ for allowed transitions agree with theory within several per cent. "In conclusion, the author expresses his gratitude to Yu. A. Ryukhin for chemical separation and preparation of the thin source and also

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009108

to P. S. Samoylov for a discussion and for interest in the work."
Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Jun63

DATE ACQ: 02Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

VARTANOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; SAMOYLOV, Petr Semenovich;
MATVEYEV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KALYUZHNYAYA,
T.P., red.

[Practical methods of scintillation gamma-spectrometry]
Prakticheskie metody stsintillitsionnoi gamma-
spektrometrii. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 274 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

L 35356-66 EW:(m)

ACC NR: AR6017805

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A065/A065

AUTHOR: Vartanov, N. A.; Dmitriyev, P. P.; Krasnov, N. N.; Samoylov, P. S.TITLE: Radioactive decay of tellurium-117

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1V151

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr. vyp. 1, 1964, 233-237

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, radioactive decay, nuclear energy level, Gamma spectrum, Alpha interaction, neutron interaction, line intensity

ABSTRACT: To determine more accurately the decay scheme, a study was made of the γ spectrum of Te^{117} obtained via the reaction $\text{Sn}^{114}(\alpha, n)$. The measurements were made with a scintillation gamma spectrometer with NaI(Tl) crystal measuring 40×40 mm. The energy resolution for the 662-kev γ line was 8.5%. Careful graduation of the crystal efficiency was carried out in the energy range 265 - 2760 kev. The following values were obtained for the energies (in kev) and for the relative γ -line intensities: 730 ± 10 (100), 940 ± 15 (4.5 ± 3), 1080 (5.5 ± 1.2), 1310 ± 20 (14 ± 2), 1740 ± 25 (16.5 ± 1.5), 2230 ± 25 (17.4 ± 2). The data obtained confirm in general outline the decay scheme proposed by Fink et al. (RZhFiz, 1962, 7B257). N. Voinova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18, 20

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4036532

S/0089/64/016/005/0452/0453

AUTHORS: Akalayev, G.G.; Vartanov, N.A.; Samoylov, P.S.

TITLE: Low-energy gamma transitions in Pu sup 238 and Pu sup 240

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 5, 1964, 452-453

TOPIC TAGS: plutonium gamma transition, curium admixture, gamma transition, low energy transition, Pu sup 238, Pu sup 240

ABSTRACT: This work has been prompted by the fact that data concerning the radiation of Pu²³⁸ and Pu²⁴⁰ does not contain a comparison of internal conversion coefficients (ICC) of gamma transition with the newly derived theoretical ICC values for the L and M conversions. Such a comparison is important to establish possible ICC anomalies of accelerated E2 electrons of strongly deformed nuclei. The gamma radiation spectra of Cm²⁴² and Cm²⁴⁴ (whose alpha decay forms Pu²³⁸ and Pu²⁴⁰) has not been studied as yet. In addition, it was interesting to distinguish the degree of purity of curium from other products. The results of this study are consolidated in two tables according to measurements made with a magnetic spectrometer

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036532

with double focusing at $\pi/2$ angle and a gamma-scintillator spectrometer with one NaI(Tl) crystal, 40x40 mm. It was found that the experimental ICC values for $L_{II}:L_{III}$ and $M_{II}:M_{III}$ coincide with the theoretical values with 5-10% accuracy. Admixtures of Eu^{154} and Eu^{155} were found. No interpretation of the Auger electrons was made. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042974

S/0048/64/028/007/1259/1263

AUTHOR: Akalayev, G.G.; Vartanov, N.A.; Samoylov, P.S.

TITLE: L-fluorescence yields from Np and Pu [Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14-22 Feb 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 28, no. 7, 1964, 1259-1263

TOPIC TAGS: fluorescence yield, Auger electron yield, gamma ray spectrum, internal conversion, Coster Kronig radiation, neptunium, plutonium, nuclear radiation

ABSTRACT: The emission of x-rays and electrons from nuclei at $Z \geq 73$, where there is a sharp increase in L-fluorescence yields, is of interest because in this region both the Auger effect and Coster-Kronig transitions can occur. The essay at hand determines from the radioactive decay of Am^{241} and $\text{Cm}^{242,244}$ the mean L-fluorescence yields at $Z = 93$ and 94 , as well as the fluorescence, Auger, and Coster-Kronig electron yields for the L_1 , L_2 , and L_3 subshells at $Z = 93$. The electron spectra of Am^{241} and $\text{Cm}^{242,244}$ in mixture with Eu^{154} were measured by means of a double focusing magnetic β -spectrometer; the γ -ray spectrum of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042974

Cm was recorded on a scintillation spectrometer with an NaI(Tl) crystal coupled to an AI-100 100-channel pulse-height analyzer. The data on the γ -radiation from Am^{241} were taken from the work of P.P. Diy (Phys. Rev. 97, 689, 1955). Some of the experimental spectra obtained in the present work are reproduced in figures. The values of the fluorescence, Auger, and Coster-Kronig yields arrived at on the basis of the experimental results are tabulated and compared with the results of theoretical calculations by M.A. Listengarten (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 24, 1041, 1960). The agreement is generally good. The mean L-fluorescence yield for $Z = 93$ is about 0.66. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, NP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

... .. gamma spectrometer
by means of a Co-sixty source

SOURCE: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1965, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, gamma spectrometer, scintillation spectrometer

spectrometer (for a 1.33-Mev gamma line) upon the ratio of peak area
to between-the-lines minimum for the same

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ACCESSION NR. AP5011872

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

182
Card 2/2

1. TITLE

AUTHOR Vartanyan, N. A.

2. SUMMARY

TOPIC NAME: Parameters of the radiation field of a crystal

ABSTRACT: These parameters are determined for Soviet-made crystals. The total efficiency was calculated, by the geometrical similitude method, for crystals having different shapes and sizes. The results are presented in the form of tables and graphs.

Card 1/2

2-10-65
ACCESSION NR AP5011872

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 007

104
Card 2/2

AP6023078 (m)

AUTHOR: Vartanov, N. A.; Samoylov, P. S.; Tsaturov, Yu. S.
ORG: none
TITLE: Gamma radiation of Sr85

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 4, 1966, 598-601

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, gamma spectrum, gamma quantum, strontium, strontium radiation

ABSTRACT: The γ -radiation of Sr85 has been carefully investigated. It was found that, in addition to the well-known 514-kev γ -quanta, 880-kev γ -quanta are also emitted. The relative intensities of these lines are equal to 0.010 ± 0.002 and 100, respectively. It has been shown that the 1220 kev γ -line, previously attributed to Sr85, is absent in the γ -spectrum of Sr85. The authors thank Ye. A. Zherebin for his help in the experimentation and L. I. Vartanova for the

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/010/A041/A042

ACC NR: AR6013632

AUTHOR: Vartanov, N. A.; Samoylov, P. S.

TITLE: Emission probability of one and two annihilation quanta from an NaI(Tl) crystal in electron-positron pair production in the 1.5-5 Mev energy range

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10A370

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: pair production, electron positron pair, gamma quantum

TRANSLATION: The probability of the emission of one and two annihilation quanta from NaI(Tl) crystals of standard dimensions in the production of electron-positron pairs by γ -quanta in the 1.5-50 Mev energy range was determined experimentally. The AI-256 single-channel amplitude analyzer was used in the measurements. Depending on the size of the crystals, the following photomultipliers were used as pickups for the spectrometer: FEU-1B, FEU-13 and FEU-49. Na^{24} was used as a gamma source for 1380 and 2750 kev quanta. The measurements are presented graphically. The curves show that crystals of small dimensions emit two quanta with a considerably higher probability than one quantum. As the size of the crystal increases, the probabilities become comparable and for a 40 x 40 mm crystal comprise 40-50% of the area of the total absorption peak. Further increase in dimensions produces a sharp drop in the two-quanta curve until the

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ACC NR: AR6013632

probability of one-quantum emission is almost constant and equal to 20% of the area under the total absorption peak.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

ERLIKH, G.M.; VARTANOVA, N.A.; LISTGARTEN, H.M.

Field tests of high-strength drill pipes and casing. Burenie
no.11:28-29 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. AzNIIburneft' i Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

VARTANOV, R.L.

Method of obtaining synovial fluid for medicolegal purposes.
Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:309-311 '63.

Some medicolegal possibilities in the investigation of
synovial fluid. Ibid.:312-313 (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. prof. A.S. Litvak)
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VARTANOV, S. A., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "On the question of the role of intermediate reservoirs in the cascades of hydroelectric stations on mountain streams." Yerevan, 1957, 32 pp, (Yerevan Polytechnical Institute im K. Marks), 150 copies, (KL, 30-57, 110)

ACC NR: AP6029330

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0426/66/019/006/0447/0452

AUTHOR: Vartanyan, S. A.; Noravyan, A. S.; Zhamagortsyan, V. N.

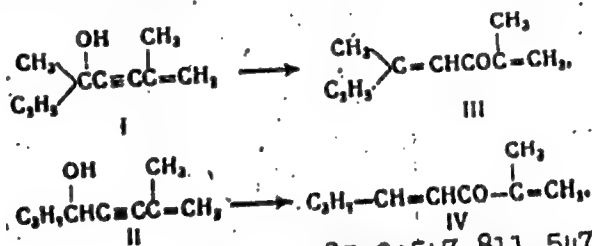
ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN ArmSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR)

TITLE: Chemistry of vinylacetylene. LXVI. Synthesis of some new 4-piperidones from divinyl ketones and tetrahydropyran-4-one

SOURCE: Armyanskly khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 19, no. 6, 1966, 447-452

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl compound, acetylene, chemical synthesis, ketone, isomerization, amine, A physiologically active compound, piperidone

ABSTRACT: 80-82°C, methylethylisopropenylethynylcarbinol (I) and propylisopropenylethynylcarbinol (II) are isomerized into the corresponding divinyl ketones III and IV:

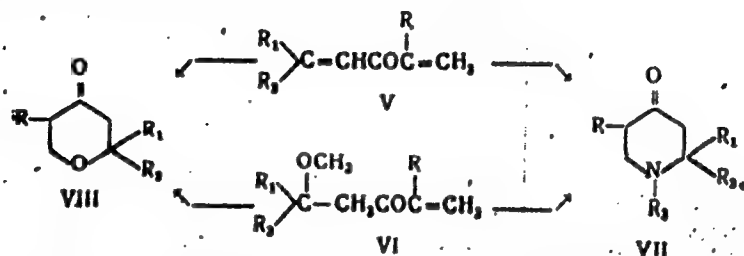


UDC: 547.385.2+547.811.547.824

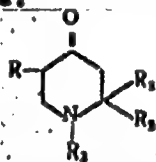
Card 1/4

ACC NR: AP6029330

Reactions of substituted divinyl ketones (V) and alkyl ketones (VI) with primary amines in sealed ampules at 80 to 90°C and with ammonia at room temperature gave the previously unreported 4-piperidones (VII); the latter were also obtained by the reactions of primary amines and ammonia with tetrahydropyran-4-ones:



The yields and physical constants of the new 4-piperidones are given in the table.



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Table cont.

R	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	Reaction duration (hr)	Reaction temp °C	Yield	bp °C/mm
CH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	H	140 200 360	20° 20° 20°	56.63 65.50 60.00	75-76/5
CH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	15 13 15	85-90 80-82 85-92	56.60 60.70 47.02	84-85/3
CH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	15 15 15	85-90 85-92 85-92	32.78 77.55 48.14	96-98/3
CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	H	15 15 15	85-90 80-90 80-90	58.69 35.50 50.00	80-82/10
CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	18 27	80-82 80-82	55.90 50.00	73-75/6
CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	15 18	85-90 80-82	62.26 55.71	93-95/10
CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	15	85-92 80-90	50.82 50.00	95-96/3
CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	18 27	80-82 80-82	58.33 58.14	81-82/5
CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	18	80-82	18.19	76-78/8
CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	18	80-82	76.09	104-106/10
CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	30	80-82	30.12	94-96/7
H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	18	80-82	38.46	84-85/4
H	H	1-C ₄ H ₉	CH ₃	10	80-82	42.66	85-87/1
CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	12	80-82	55.55	77-78/10

Card 3/4

ACC NRAP6029330

Table cont.

n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	MRD		% N	
		Found	Calculated	Found	Calculated
1.4685	0.9325	46.25	45.18	9.50	9.03
1.4650	0.9215	54.90	54.75	7.38	7.65
1.4670	0.9307	65.73	63.98	6.53	6.63
1.4830	0.9447	48.36	45.51	9.51	9.03
1.4650	0.9402	49.69	50.13	8.16	8.28
1.4660	0.9303	54.58	54.75	8.10	7.65
1.4670	0.9023	64.89	63.98	6.51	6.63
1.4680	0.9464	53.75	54.75	7.45	7.65
1.4630	0.9446	49.29	50.13	8.43	8.28
1.4680	0.8989	60.92	59.37	6.72	7.10
1.4700	0.9342	50.47	50.13	8.50	8.28
1.4680	0.9245	50.82	50.13	8.27	8.28
1.4660	0.9090	55.76	54.75	6.83	7.65
1.4620	—	—	—	—	—

Orig. art. has: 1 table

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[PS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb65/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 4/4

VARTANOV, S.Kh.; PAVLOV, I.P.; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Mobile rig for drilling wells in frozen ground. Gaz. prom. 10
no.9:57 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VARTANOV, S.Kh., inzh.

Ditcher for frozen ground. Stroi. i dor. rask. 10
no.12:9-11 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

TETERUK, G.I.; ZAVYAZKIN, P.G.; ALIYEV, T.M.; ALIYEV, A.G.; MELIK-SHAKHMAZPOV, A.M.; ARULIS, B.K.; BARTENEV, G.M.; YEL'KIN, A.I.; KOSTIN, V.I.; KHARKHARDIN, S.I.; SERGEYEV, A.I.; VARTANOV, S.Kh.; PRIMANCHIK, I.I.; MOLODTSOV, A.A.; SHMELEV, N.V.; ROVINSKIY, M.I.; ABUMOV, N.N.; YEROFEYEV, L.V.; RYAKHIN, V.A.; ZELENIN, A.N.; BERKMAN, I.I.

Patent certificates for Soviet inventions. Stroil. truboprov. 9 no.5:
35-36 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VARTANOV, S.M., inzh.

Separately produce plus plates for AHN-72 storage batteries. Avtom.,
telem. i sviaz' 2 no.9:41 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Tbilisskaya distantiya signalizatsii i svyazi Zakavkazskoy dorogi.
(Storage batteries)

VARTANOV, S.M.

ABH-72 storage battery is operating for a second term. Avtom., telen.
i svyaz' 4 no.2:39-40 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Starshiy inzhener Tbilisskoy distantssii svyazi Zakavkazskoy dorogi.
(Storage batteries)

VARTANOV, S.P.; KORNEV, V.A.

Offshore tracing of disjunctive disturbances by the reflected
wave method. Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.29:14-35 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)
(Caspian Sea--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

VARTANOV, S.P.; KORNEV, V.A.; YUROV, Yu.G.

Seismic studies of the Cheleken-Neftyanje Kammi profile. Geol. nefi
i gaza 3 no.3:53-56 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya morskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki.

(Caspian Sea--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

VARTANOV, S.P.; KORNEV, V.A.

Recent data on the geological structure of the northern Caspian;
results of maritime seismic investigations. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.5:
1172-1175 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki. Predstavleno akad. A.L.Yanshinym.
(Caspian Sea—Submarine geology)

ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.; RYABINKIN, L.A.; PETROV, I.V.; VARTANOV, S.P.;
GAGEL'GANTS, A.A.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V.; LOZOVSKAYA, I.F.;
LYAKHOVITSKIY, F.M.; MAR'IN, N.I.; OSTROVSKIY, V.D.; PARIYSKAYA,
G.N.; RIKHTER, V.I.; RUBO, V.V.; SLUTSKOVSKIY, A.I.; TARUTS,
G.M.; TURCHANENKO, N.M.; SHMIDT, N.G.; SHNEYERSON, M.B.; GURVICH,
I.I., red.; BORUSHKO, T.I., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for seismic prospecting] Instruktsiia po seismoraz-
vedke. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр.
(Seismic prospecting)

VARTANOV, S.P.

New data on the geological structure of the Ust'-Yenisey Depression
from geophysical data. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.6:40-43 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya morskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofiziki Krasno-
darskogo kraya.

L 15808-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AT5028869

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2552/55/000/044/0059/0078

AUTHOR: Vartanov, S. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Theoretical investigation of the principal parameters and properties of a piezoseismograph channel

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 44, 1965, 59-78

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric transducer, seismograph, frequency characteristic, phase shift analysis

ABSTRACT: The author considers the parameters in a system made up of a group of piezoelectric receivers, a matching transformer and the amplifier input in a seismic station. Strict formulas are derived for calculating these parameters with regard to all elements in the system including active resistors. All problems associated with transformer matching are analyzed in detail. Curves are given showing the frequency response of the piezoelectric seismograph channel as a function of

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L 15008-66

ACC NR: AT5028869

the shunting resistance. These curves show a sharp resonance maximum for infinite resistance. The frequency response is a maximum for a shunting resistance of 65-50 KΩ, becoming aperiodic at lower resistances. A variation in the shunting resistance in the region where a maximum is observed in the frequency response causes a change in the transfer constant of the system only in a comparatively narrow frequency range close to resonance. At frequencies more than twice the resonant frequency, the transfer constant of the system changes from 1 to 1.2. The resonance frequency of the curves moves toward the higher frequency side as the shunting resistance is reduced. It is shown that an increase in the inductance of the matching transformer should be accompanied by an increase in the shunting resistance. The resonance frequency may be reduced by increasing the number of seismic receivers in the system up to 14. A further increase in the number of receivers has very little effect on the resonance frequency. When the number of receivers is increased, there is practically no gain in the transfer constant of the system even at the resonance frequency. Formulas are given for determining the resonance frequency and phase response of the system. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 30 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08,09/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 SM

ACC NR: AT6028378

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0124/0141

AUTHOR: Vartanov, S. P.; Gagel'gants, A. A.; Krolenko, I. I.; Levchenko, V. A. Malovitskiy, Ya. P.; Milashin, A. P.; Rapoport, S. Ya.; Fedynskiy, V. V.; Shapirovskiy, N. I.; Shekinskiy, E. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geological results of marine geophysical exploration in the USSR

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 124-141

TOPIC TAGS: geophysic expedition, earth structure, seismic prospecting, ocean floor topography, tectonics

ABSTRACT: Marine geophysical exploration have been conducted in the Soviet Union for the purpose of investigating the crustal structure, and regional geological investigations have been made in offshore areas which are potential oil- and gas-bearing structures. The seismic method is the most effective and most often used for offshore investigations. Also successful are gravimetric, magnetic, and electric prospecting methods. The technique of offshore seismic shooting has been greatly improved, making it possible to operate from a moving ship. The geophysical investigations conducted on the Caspian Sea made it possible to distinguish the areas of

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ACC NR: AT6028378

the Pre-Cambrian Epihercynian platform and the Alpine geosyncline. Investigations have been made of the regional structure of the south Caspian depression, oil-bearing regions of its folded margins, and gentle structures of the internal depression. The area of the Epihercynian platform has been found to contain Kara-Bugaz and middle Caspian arches and offshore continuation of the South Mangishlack depression, as well as folded zones. The continuations of the South Mangishlack and Karpinsky ridge, the north Caspian zone of marginal uplifts of the Pre-Cambrian platform and the offshore continuation of the Pre-Caspian depression have been thoroughly investigated. A number of structures in the southern part of the Caspian Sea have been prepared for deep drilling. At the Sea of Azov a step-like submergence of the southern slope of the Pre-Cambrian platform has been established, and the Azov rampart, which connects the Epihercynian folded structures of the Northern Caucasus and Crimean steppe has been located. Offshore continuations of the Kerch-Taman dislocations have been studied. At the Black Sea geophysicists have studied the hidden Cretaceous folding and deep-seated faults at the offshore continuation of the Kolkhida depression, submergence of the northwestern Caucasus, buried highs south of the Crimea and the jointing between the Crimean and Dobrudga dislocations. Also the structure of the crust and the structure of the sedimentary strata in the deep-sea areas have been studied. Seismic surveys have been conducted to study the geology of the Paleozoic deposits and the surface of the basement in the eastern Baltic Sea. It has been established that the thickness of the sediments within the offshore continuation of the Polish-Lithuanian syncline does not exceed 3 km. Interesting results have been obtained from geophysical investigations conducted at

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the Kara Sea near the mouths of the Ob and Yenisey Rivers. The regional structure of the Jamal-Nazim depression and the Taimir foredeep has been defined, major platform structures have been located in the Mesozoic strata, and the Taimir has been followed further out into the sea. Deep-seated structure of the Earth's crust has been investigated in the transitional zone between the Asian continent and the Pacific Ocean, and also at the Okhotsk Sea and in the area of the Kamchatka-Kurile ridge. It has been found that the Sakhalin Tertiary folding area extends under the waters of the Okhotsk Sea. Marine geophysical exploration in the USSR will be expanded. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 048

Card 3/3

VARTANOV, E.P.

Theoretical study of the principal parameters and properties
of a piezoseismographic channel. Prikl. geofiz. no.44:59-78
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

VARTANOV, V.

85-58-6-30/43

AUTHORS: Tkachev, V., Vartanov, V., Vasilyan, I., Lagunov, V.,
Lobzhanidze, Z., Guruli, M. (Tbilisi)

TITLE: Tbilisi Model-airplane Builders Need a Field for Flying Cord-
controlled Models (Tbilisskim aviamodelistam nuzhen kortodrom)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 6, p 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors urge the construction of a field for flying
cord-controlled airplane models in Tbilisi.

1. Airplanes--Model building

Card 1/1

VARTANOV, V.G.; CHUBANOV, O.V.

Use of cermet filters. Nefteprom. delo no.5:10-13 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Leninneft".

VARTANOV, V.G.

Unit for automatic switch-over of well feeding to self-feeding.
Mash. i nef. obor. no.5:17-18 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Leninneft".

ALESKEROV, S.S.; VARTANOV, V.G.

Certain experimental data on the suspension of granular material
in ascending fluid flow. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.11.
45-50 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

VARTANOV, V.G.

Controlling measures for stimulating the bottom zones of wells in
the Oil Field Administration of the Lenin Petroleum Trust.
Nefeprom. delo no.5:35-36 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Leninneft".

ALESKEROV, S.S.; VARTANOV, V.G.; MANYUKHIN, N.M.; CHUBANOV, O.V.

Suspension of granular material in an ascending flow. Neft.
khoz. 42 no. 17 s16-19 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KUTSENKO, A.N.; VARTANOV, V.G.

Use of a high-voltage pulse discharge in liquid dielectrics in
producing finely divided metal powders. Nauch. zap. Od. politekh.
inst. 41:65-67 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

VARTANOV, V.M., inzhener.

Straightening leaning factory chimneys. Nov.tekh. i pered. op. v
stroi. 18 no.12:12-16 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Saratov—Chimneys) (Soil mechanics)

VARTANOV, V.M., inzh.; KARAKASHYAN, A.A., inzh.; MILOVANOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Chimney built of precast prestressed reinforced refractory concrete. Nov. tekhn. mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 21 no. 4:9-11 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Trest Tepломontazh Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR i Laboratoriya zharoupornykh konstruktsiy Instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Chimneys) (Precast concrete construction)

VARTANOV, V. S.

AID P - 2974

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 24/35
Author : Vartanov, V. S., Eng.
Title : ~~Changing the electric connections diagram of telphers~~
Periodical : Energetik, 5, 28, My 1955
Abstract : The author briefly explains the change suggested and illustrates it with two connection diagrams.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

VARTANOV, V.S., inzh.; SHPILEVOY, V.A., inzh.

Experimental study of electromagnetic slide clutches. Vest.
elektromprom. 34 no.3:34-37 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Clutches (Machinery)) (Electric driving)

VARTANOV, V.S.

:

Electromagnetic sliding sleeve for drilling rigs. Mash. 1 neft.
obor. no.8:40-42 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. AzNIIelektrotekhprom.

VARTANOV, V.S.

Designing electromagnetic sliding couplings for drilling rigs.
Mash. i neft. obor. no.1:13-17'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Elektro-
tekhprom.

VARTANOV, Z.B., inzhener.

Pulse volt-ampere characteristics of brush contacts. Vest. elektroprom.
28 no.2:10-17 F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektropromyshlen-
nosti. (Brushes, Electric)

504

Fourty-1 previously classified items: "TWO CONFIDENTIALITY
7202 and Application of Discrete Attitude Systems; Transactions of the
Conference) Moscow, 25-26, 1972. 172 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Natural Board: M.A. Gershon, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Yu.V. Dolzhenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V.A. Iosad'skiy, Candidate of Scientific Sciences; A.G. Lerner, Doctor of Technical Sciences; I.S. Potomkin (Scientific Secretary); S.I. Popov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; N.N. Potvinova, Doctor of Technical Sciences; A.Ye. Kravtsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Ye. Zhigalov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ipp. K.M. Yuzvitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; and V.I. Pavlovskiy, Tech. Sci. St. Petersburg State Univ. of Publishing House "Mashinostroyeniye".

PARSONS: These transactions are intended for the members of the conference and other specialists in automatic control.

CONFIDENTIAL: The conference on Problems of Theory and Application of Discrete Automatic Systems took place in Moscow from September 22 to 26, 1968. It was the first conference devoted to this question of the present status of the theory and techniques of discrete automatic systems and to planning for future developments. The papers discussed at the conference have been divided into four groups. In the first group of presentation switching circuits are discussed as well as methods of relay control systems. In particular, present day control systems are treated as real-time processes as to quick response. The second group of papers is devoted to the analysis and synthesis of pulse systems with various parameters of pulse systems with several pulse elements and with various parameters of pulse systems in continuous and in discrete time. The third group of papers deals with problems in nonlinear and in self-organizing systems and methods of their analysis. The fourth group of papers has also been included. The third group of papers deals with discrete systems. Problems of unity control of digital systems and digital control for the automation of various fields of engineering, also, were considered. The fourth group of papers deals with problems of control systems with artificial systems. Problems of unity control, malfunctions, etc. are discussed. Problems of engineering, invention and vice versa as well as problems of developing specialized technical concepts have been included in this group. The fourth group of papers contains theoretical aspects and certain practical applications of the analysis, synthesis and self-organizing systems of malfunctions control systems which are developed, as a rule, with artificial systems. One can also find papers describing various methods of investigating relay rate systems in stabilizing systems, methods of analyzing the effects of random factors on the problems of automatic planning, etc. in systems of relay control systems and systems. Some of the most interesting communications and presentations are devoted to the discussion of the various conference papers have also been included in the communications. Parentheses and references accompany most of the papers.

Kagan, B. M., V. K. Dolbuzin, A. I. Volynskiy, and E. P. Kuznetsov (Moscow). A Comparison of Continuous Interpolation for the Investigation of Processes in Control Systems With Digital Control Machines

and various activities aimed at the improvement of the economic situation of the population. The date is 1 Soviet reference.

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 2. *Stefan, B.A. (1999). Estimation, Identification and Development of Components of Position, Integral, and Speed Systems in Digital Programmed Control.* The author presents a comparative study of control systems using digital programmed control, such as position systems with pulse-amplitude modulation and with binary code and integers, systems with discrete and with continuous signals, and with a fictitious, analog. There are 5 references; 2.6 Soviet (including translation), and 1 English.

ARTICLE 1. A-6 (REVISED). Classification of Converters of a Continuous Quantity into a Discrete Quantity. Equivalent to also a numerical. Equivalent. This is a classification of analog-to-digital converters. There are 14 references: Soviet and 11 English.

VARTANOV, Z.B.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4553

Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedinennoye soveshchaniye po avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v mashinostroyenii i avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu v promyshlennosti. 3d, Moscow, 1959

Elektroprivod i avtomatizatsiya promyshlennykh ustanovok; trudy soveshchaniya (Electric Drive and Automation in Industrial Systems; Transactions of the Conference) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 470 p. 11,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: I.I. Petrov, A.A. Sirotin, and M.G. Chilikin; Eds.: I.I. Sud, and E.F. Silayev; Tech. Eds.: K.P. Voronin, and G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The collection of reports is intended for the scientific and technical personnel of scientific research institutes, plants and schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports submitted by scientific workers at plants, scientific institutes and schools of higher education at the third Joint All-Union Conference on the Automation of Industrial Processes in Machine Building and Automated Electric Drives in Industry held in Moscow on May 12-16, 1959. The Conference was called by the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Commission USSR), the GNTK SSSR, the Gosudarstvennyy

Card 1/25

Electric Drive (Cont.)

SOV/4553

Komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee on Automation and Machine Building) and the Natsional'nyy Komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskomu upravleniyu (USSR National Committee on Automatic Controls) and prepared by the Nauchno-tekhnicheskii komitet po avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu (Scientific and Technical Committee on Automated Electric Drives), the MEI (Moscow Institute of Energetics), the VNIIE, the IAT (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission on the Technology of Machine Building of the Institute of Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR). It was the purpose of the Editorial Board to arrange the reports in a way which would ensure a relatively systematic presentation of theoretical and practical problems relating to electric drives and automatic controls of industrial mechanisms used in various branches of industry. Basic problems of automated electric drive and their solution are outlined. The book also contains articles on electric machinery and means of automation. Considerable attention is paid to non-contact automatic control systems, including systems with semiconductor devices and magnetic amplifiers, and to computers intended both for the analysis and the synthesis of linear and nonlinear automatic regulation and control systems. Reports already published in journals or official publications have been considerably abbreviated; those which have appeared in volume V of NII EP transactions or in the journal "Elektrichestvo" are marked with an asterisk. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the papers.

~~Card 2/25~~

Electric Drive (Cont.)

SOV/4553

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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PART I. GENERAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE THEORY AND
PRACTICE OF ELECTRIC DRIVE AND AUTOMATION OF CONTROL

Chil'kin, M.G., and I.I. Petrov., Professors, Doctors of Technical Sciences.
Problems of Automated Electric Drives in the Current Seven Years(1959-1965)

9

Kagan, B.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences. Solution of Electromechanical
Problems by Automatic Digital Computers

16

~~Vartanov, Z.B.,~~ Engineer, and B.M. Kagan, Doctor of Technical Sciences.
~~Prospects of Using Control Computers in Complex Electric-Drive Automation~~
Systems

27

Freydzon, I.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Use of Analog Electronic
Computers for Electric Drive Simulation

36

~~Card 3/25~~

BARANOVA, E.G., inzh.; BRUDNIY, B.P., inzh.; VARTANOV, Z.B., inzh.

Special machine for regulating the charging of a blast furnace.
Elektrotehnika 36 no.3:22-25 M. '65.

(MIRA 1886)

L 10679-63

JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3002270

EFF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(q)/BDS--AFTTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL/SSD--Pu-4--

S/0089/63/014/006/0585/0586

71

AUTHOR: Brevnova, N. V.; Vartanova, L. I.; Polikarpov, V. I.; Tuzvuk N. N.

TITLE: Deposition of cesium and rubidium from Co sub 2 on various materials

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 585-586

TOPIC TAGS: deposition of radiation isotopes, cesium, rubidium, xenon, krypton

ABSTRACT: The deposition coefficients of Cs sup 130 and Rb sup 91 on various pipe materials during the passage of the carbon dioxide containing xenon and krypton were estimated. Work was carried out in the experimental channel of a research reactor. Carbon dioxide, after passing the active zone containing uranium, was filtered, and entered a pipe 0.1 cm diameter, 100 cm long. The rubidium and cesium isotopes formed during the decay of xenon and krypton were deposited on the walls. The deposition coefficient for Cs sup 139 was found to be 1.6×10^{-2} cm sup -1, that for Rb sup 91 - 2.2×10^{-2} cm sup -1. "In conclusion the authors express their gratitude to V. A. Aksenov for help in the work and discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

I. 10679-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002270

6

SUBMITTED: 21Feb62

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

kes/ls
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6033685

SOURCE CODE: UR/3231/66/000/001/0010/0030

AUTHOR: Vartanova, L. Yu.; Zhelankina, T. S.; Mebel', S. S.; Pyatetskiy-Shapiro, I. I.

ORG: none

12

TITLE: Determining the focal depth of an earthquake with the aid of a digital electronic computer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Vychislitel'naya seysmologiya, no. 1, 1966.
Analiz seysmicheskikh nablyudeniy na elektronnykh mashinakh (Use of electronic computers in the analysis of seismic observations), 10-30

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, seismic modeling, computer application, seismic wave

ABSTRACT: This work is a continuation of a previous investigation (I. I. Pyatetskiy - Shapiro et al. DAN SSSR, 1963, 151, no. 2, 323) with the difference that it deals with an iterative process of the successive automatic identification of the pP and sP waves, determination of the corresponding values of the focal depth, and more precise pinpointing of the epicenter, given the time of the first few arrivals (up to five) recorded at a certain number of stations and the travel-time curves of the P-group waves. It is shown that the problem reduces to the

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.34-517:681.142.35

ACC NR: AT6033685

simple selection of matching values and corresponding computer flow charts are presented. The computerized experimental verification of data on 121 earthquakes indicates that the problem of determining the focal depth h from among all the normally possible values (from 0 to 790 km) does not always have a unique solution. Hence, further calculations must also be regarded as experimental with the principal purpose of accumulating data for elaborating the criteria for the selection of the optimal solution. Even in its present state, however, this method produces more complete, and hence also more reliable results than manual calculations. The authors are deeply indebted to N. V. Kondorskaya for assistance in selecting the data of the USSR Seismological Service and for valuable suggestions. Orig. art. has: 8 tables, 4 figures, and 15 formulas.

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SOURCE CODE: UR/3231/66/000/001/0031/0053

AUTHOR: Kondorskaya, N. V.; Zhelankina, T. S.; Mebel', S. S.; Vartanova, L. Yu.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain results of using an electronic computer to collate seismic observations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Vychislitel'naya seysmologiya, no. 1, 1966.
Analiz seysmicheskikh nablyudeniy naelektronnykh mashinakh (Use of electronic computers in the analysis of seismic observations), 31-53

TOPIC TAGS: electronic computer, data analysis, earthquake, seismologic station, computer program

ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the experience gained in the more precise determination of the coordinates of earthquake epicenters with the aid of an electronic computer by the method described by I. I. Pyatetskiy-Shapiro et al. (DAN SSSR, 1963, 151, no. 2, 323) (the "EPI-1" program). The epicenter coordinates were determined by the USSR Meteorological Service when drafting composite seismic bulletins for the period from the 4th quarter of 1960 until 1963. The use of the EPI-1 program proved beneficial in that it increased the number of the determined epicenters by a factor of 1.5, enhanced the accuracy of their determination, and

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led to the solution of additional problems: a) an averaged law of the distribution of closing errors f_k (deviations from the standard Jeffreys-Bullen hodograph) was found for seismic stations in the USSR; b) the accuracy of determination of the epicenters of earthquakes occurring in various parts of the terrestrial globe (Central Asia, Kuriles-Kamchatka Arc, Japan, Alaska, California, etc.) is estimated, with the regions being divided into 4 groups according to the accuracy of determination; c) the possibility of the coincidence of findings with respect to the accuracy of determination of epicenter coordinates is proved as regards observational findings from ~90 foreign stations and 14 Soviet stations with enhanced accuracy of observations. The dependence of the accuracy of determination of epicenter coordinates on the depth of the earthquake focus is demonstrated. "In conclusion, the authors are indebted to V. I. Keylis-Borok for his comments on this project." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 8 formulas, 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 08 37 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

VARTANOVA, N.A.

Selecting a system for designating the worn out pieces. Neft.
khodz. 38 no.12:27-29 D '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Pipe) (Mechanical wear)

ERLIKH, G.M.; VARTANOVA, N.A.; REVITSKIY, E.I.

New method for calculating casings for abrasive wear. Neft.
khov. 40 no.7:15-19 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

VARTANOVA, N. S.

Geol. ☒
✓ Siderites from Carboniferous deposits of the Lvov trough
by N. S. Vartanova, I. N. Artemenko, and R. G. Galkina
(Lvov Univ.). Mineralog. Sbornik, Lvov. Geol. Obsht.
chestvo 4, 299-302 (1950).—Chem. analyses are given
Marie Siegrist

ee *[initials]*

(2)

C-~~A~~ VARTANOVA, N. S.:

Problems of garnet growth in sediments. V. N. Sobolev, N. S. Vartanova, and A. I. Shalivuk. *Zapiski Vostochno-Mirovogo Otkrytiya* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 80, 122 a (1931).—Murawieva (1901) described granularite crystals in sediments which showed a typical regeneration structure; similar phenomena have later been described by I. A. Preobrazhenskii (*Trudy Inst. Geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1941, 40) and by Verdyuchenko and Dobrotvorskaya (preceding abstr.) also for staurolite, kyanite, and chloritoid. The high stability of the metamorphic minerals mentioned, under the phys.-chem. conditions of weathering on the earth's surface, is explained by the compactness of their crystal structures. The phenomena of regeneration which are in apparent contradiction with the paragenetic conditions of the metamorphism, are discussed. The morphological character of the so-called growth figures cannot be that of etching figures. The assumption that the garnet (especially almandine) is really always a mineral formed under high temps. and pressures is highly improbable. The regeneration may be not a thorough material growth, but only a superficial re-arrangement under the effects of surface energies. The observed growth striations may not have grown in the sediment, but may have persisted from the mother rock.

W. Hittl

VARTANOVA, N. S.

"Comparative Petrographicomineralogical Characteristics of Anthracite Deposits in the Central Part of the L'vov-Volyn Depression." Cand Geol-Min Sci, L'vov U, L'vov, 1954. (RZhGeol, No 1, 55)

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SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

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Comparative mineralogical characteristics of the Carboniferous in the
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(Lvov-Volyn Basin--Mineralogy)

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Optical orientation of allanite. Min.sber.no.9:31-37 '55.
(MLBA 9:9)

L.I'vov. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko i
Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR.
(Allanite)

LAZARENKO, Ye.K., otv.red.; BOBROVNIK, D.P., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, zamestitel' otv.red.; VARTANOVA, N.S., kand. geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; YASINSKAYA, A.A., dotsent, kand. geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; GAZER, S.L., red.; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhred.

[Mineralogy of sedimentary formations] Voprosy mineralogii osadochnykh obrazovani. Otvet.red.E.K.Lazarenko. L'vov. Books 3 and 4. 1956. 673 p. (MIRA 13:7)

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